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UNITED STATES JOURNAL OFFICE, JAN. 23, 1854. -The Premiums before announced, amounting to \$1,000, to be given to our subscribers when our subscriptions should have reached 100,000 will be awarded on the 28th of March, 1314

The Poets sing of Raven Locks, but how can one same if one has no locks at all | Easily Barker's Torrette our store what time or decree may have taken away Price I contain of everywhere Principal Depit, Barker's Hair Dreadog Established, but the Broadway.

SEPTICISM IS SWALLOWED UP IN DEMONSTRA-Tics. Thomselve have proved for themselves the CRUTADORO'S PRA-EXCLUSION HAIR DIVE contains in corrective chemical sale imparts a black or brown in five minutes, superior to any that can be pro-duced in bours by other eyes. Sold and privately applied at No. 6 Accordinges.

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Remember that among this property is a Spiendid Farm, worth \$22,000. And the two mitutes forty seconds trotting hopes Telegraph, worth \$1,500. Also that magnificent exhibition, the Neven Miles Mirrar.

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ALBERT H. NICOLAY bolds his regular soon weekly sale of Stocks and Bands Third Day, of the older, at the Marchande Exchange. For further particulars we refer to his advertisement in another column. New Music.-Buena Vista Grand March, dedicated

to Major G. meral Woul, U.S.A., by Miss Phelio E. Ven Schoonburen, Frice 25 cts. Just published by Ventage Watters, No. 535 Broadway. SEWING MACHINES. - GROVER, BAKER & Co., No.

Bilings, they have no equals. Price \$35 to \$16.

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SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-The Fion. Commissioner of Patents of the United States has adjudged that my application for inters parent for a Sewing Manine which was originally monthly constructed and per in operation by me, as early as the year side, Exercises with all the patrons and applications for patrons on Newhor Manine.

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ly tosted, al- y right the acknowledged standard.
FAIREANN'S Co., No. 89 Water st. PROPESSIONAL CARD.—Dru R. & J. HUNTER re-ceive petit as in Diseases of the Lungs delly, from 2 A M to 3 P M., at their effice, No. 76: Broedway. Refer to E. A. Lambert, Ecq., Mayor of Broedway. Thus Morton, Pag. No. 12 Practice, J. D. Hoover, U. S. Marshal, Washington, D. C.; and many other persons

HAR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite to the Fast, where he has the best accommodations in the world for the supplication of his fatnous Fluir Dye, and the sales of his newly-in-weated Wigs and Touroce. Nine or invate rooms all on one fluir

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C. V. Clickenskin & Go. No. ill Earthy, etc. New York, Agent for the Eastern States.

the Ensern States

More testimenty of the strongest kind from Ohio in favor of Dr. Hourtain's Granas Butters, amounted by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, John proving the those History are unequaled for the care of Liver Compilant, Ospopelai, James of Narrous Debility Disease of the Kidney, &c. Read the proof.

F. Kesselmatt, Jeweler, Wooster, O. Der 2, 1813, reld. "I embrace this appearantly of the forming you of the great hands I have seen the appearantly of the control of the proof of the forming the forming them for calls and fever, and cineciocal stoucksh and grant relief them, in existence."

F. Folge, Blocarield, O., Oct 7, 1812 and 1. With feedbars of

In every case. They are too beat remody for distributed and found r-left think in enterprise.

P. Folow, Bloomfield, O., Oct. 7, 1832, and . Whith feelings of graffixed I take my pen to inform you of the incoholable bounds I have derived from the use of distributed forman Blooms. A have used them for the liver completion, and the pheaters in recommending them to the liver completion, and the pheaters in recommending them to the public as the select and best remode in use.

The Editor of The Wooders Democrat. May 6 1581, which "Hoof-lands German Bittern." of the involution mediates a daily performing curs of the meat remarkable character. We do not speak of this mediates without a knowledge of its efficiency, as we have tradit in our family, and find it to be the city thing medid it liver complaint and evapopeis.

Opier & Charle, Combridge, O., Nov. 17, 1832 solid. "By these persons who have mean year Hoofhand German Bitters, they are considered an invaluable remody for dyappensia."

You should begin in clind. Has these filters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing nivaluages over most of the proparations recommended for similar distances.

For saile by respectable dealers and storehelper groundly.

For saile have been been dealers and storehelper groundly.

For all a link we which by A. B. & D. Saxbos, No. 169 Fullanost, corner of William, and C. H. Ring, carner of John et and Breadway, and by dealers in medicine overy whose.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Our Semi-Weekly

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE .- Our Semi-Weekly THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Our Semi-Weekly and printed on the same paper as the present enterred Wookly and we upp our country friends who have no daily mail, or think they empte afford a Daily paper, to give this an examination. We always study to comfense the largest gowlibe amore assumation. We always study in conference the largest gowlibe amore section and interesting matter into our Weekly wet it is physically section. Since the war of the war admini print there the whole of our interest from Europea, shi finance of multi-major from the same of the world which countries we have an amount of multin actionary section of the world which countries of any time the same of the world which countries of large in amount of multin actionary section for so small a sum and way true, that, where for each of the same account of an extra largest an account of a untre begstelle, there are showned of our fit miss he have believe that the cross the Weekly who will insureduce that was the Strick Weekly. We will send a specimen to any muscles without subjusting as to expense shall see fit to apply for it.

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WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1854

Will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 16th instrut. a addition to the usual Astronomical Calculations and On ender pages, the Almanac for this year will contain THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Executive and

Judicial-names of the Gebinet Officers Supreme Court Judges-a flet of the Members of the United States Senate and their serms of office-a list of the Members of the House of Repu-AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Diplomentic Correspondence between Chev. Helsemann, Ametrian Chargé at Washington, and Secretary Manny in regard to

SA AND THE USITED STATES-The proposed Tripartite Treaty and Diplomatic Correspondence of Messia. Websiter. Except, Crampton, Lord John Rossell, &c. THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION-A brief account of the Expedition to Japan, under com amodore Perry, by Bayard Tuylor, who accompanied the

A powerful and brilliant Oretion by Victor Hugo.

THE ISAUGURAL ABDRESS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE. FIRED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE—
A page containing many valuable facts and hints for the consideration of Factories.

ACTIONAL FINANCES—
[Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government for
the facel year enting love 20, 1655, and the certimated receipts
and expenditures for the year enting June 20, 1654

RATEWAIS IN THE UNITED STATES—
The length capital stock, cost of construction, gross and net
carmings he, of all the Rathroads in the United States.

The Carter's Devices. NATIONAL FINANCES-

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—
An Editorial Article on the Exhibition for the Industry of AB

LOSSIA AND TURKET—
An Editorial Article on the War now calcting between these two fewers GOVERNMENTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES FOR 1854-

A Table containing a list of the States Capitals, Governor Time of meeting of Legislatures, Time of hosting Annual Ele-POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT in 1852, 1848, and 1844

Electron Returns from every State in the Union, care

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Tribuse Office, New-Tork.

New-York Daily Cribune. MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

exampt undertake to return rejected Communications NEWS - Any person sending us experient sees, either by Telegraph Mail, or otherwise, will be liberally paid, provided it is used by us

The Conard steamship Niagara had not arrived at Halifax up to the date of our last dispatch, where she is now considerably overdue, having sailed on the 7th last. The Collins steamship Atlantic, with dates to the 11th from Liverpool, is fully due at this port.

Two of the Eric rioters--Mayor King and Morrow B. Lewry-bave been discharged from custody by Judge Irwin, of the Supreme Court.

We publish this morning reports of two sermons one of them preached yesterday by the venerable Dr. NOTT, whom we cannot expect to hear much more in New-York. The other was delivered by the Rev. Mr. WESTCOTT, a Baptist clergyman of this City, in reply to certain questions addressed to him in relation to the claims of Catholicism. To these queries he answers as a Protestant and a Baptist, though in no unkind spirit.

NEBRASKA.

Before the tribunal of Public Opinion all great publie measures must ultimately come for decision. What Congress or a Legislature may do this winter is important ; but what the People are thinking and resolving around their quiet firesides is far more important. We propose, therefore, before prejudice, passion, and party spirit shall be aroused to cloud the public judgment and stiffe the National conscience, to set forth, calmly and candidly, the question which is now to be decided by the Country in the organization of Nebraska Territory

Some twenty five years ago, the Territory of Missouri formed a State Constitution and presented herself at the doors of Congress, asking admission into the Union. On examination, certain provisions of that Constitution shocked the moral sense and provoked the deepest hostility of the Free States. They did not merely establish and legalize Slavery in Missouri, where it had indeed existed under French and Spanish domination long before as well as ever since we purchased this Territory; but they provided also for George A Arrowseith, will contra great favor upon me, and will forward a righteons cause, by Inferming me of their answinder upon the subject A prometrial combonation is interested in defeating my just glasma, her with the teatmont I have, more than man provail. I would wish into prevail overwhelmingly. Address Williams provail. S. Y.

Mulattoes within the State. The House of Representatives of Representatives, and is perhaps at the state with the teatmont. The miner states men' have just glasma, her with the teatmont I have, more than the state with the state with the prevail overwhelmingly. Address has no control over the subject to admit the State with her pro-Slavery Configuration. refused to admit the State with her pro-Slavery Con- of Slavery in the Territories, thoughthe Constitution ject: the Legislature of our State unanimously re-States scarcely a voice was raised against the sweeping current of spontaneous, unorganized resistance to the admission of Missouri with her ultra Slave Con-

> At the next Session, (1820-1,) a strong Committee of Conference between the two Houses was formed Mr. since been known as the Missouri Compromise.' This Compromise allowed Missouri to come into the Union, provided she eliminated from her Constitution the obnoxious provision excluding Free Blacks from her soil, but with this further condition or makeweight on the side of Freedom and Humanity:

on the side of Freedom and Humanity:

"Provinced, that in all territory coded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana which lies north of thirty six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State comemplated by this tet, Slevery and involuntary servinde, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, Forkevsh Fromeisten: Prevised classys, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully caimed it any State or Territory of the United States, such frigitive may be lawfully reclaimed. United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

This Compromise was once defeated in Committee of the Whole and again in the House (83 to 80,) but finally revived and pushed through by a vote of ST to SI.

The Herald of Saturday, commenting on the call signed by Walter R. Jones and others for a City Meeting to protest against the passage of Douglas's Nebraska bill, most untruly but we presume ignorantly says :

ka bill, most untruly but we presume ignorantly says:

'This indignation at the prospect of carrying Slavery
above the blissouri line of 20° 30° may be natural enough;
but the parties to the call seem to larget that the Missouri Compromise line was first increased by refusing the
line of 30° 30° in the admission of Californiae. The people
of the State had defined its boundaries down to the thirtysecond degree of north leitinds; they had excluded the
South from the whole of it; and Congress took them in at
their word, casting out every attempt at making the line of
30° 30° — or 30°—the southern boundary of the State.
They gave the South not a square inch of California,
though one half of it thes below the Missouri Compromise
line.

A glance at the terms of the Missouri Compromise will show that it had and could have no reference to California or any other Territory recently acquired from Mexico, as it is expressly limited to the Torritery ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana"-that is, to Nebraska and all the Cerritory of the United States lying North of 35-37

Powlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, North of 369 30', thus extending that line to the Parkers Hall No. III Names of New York The Missouri Compromise had already exclude 1 Siavery from the Territory east of the Recky Mountains, but there its application was limited by those Mountains; to Congress proceeded expressly and finally to exclude Slavery from Oregon likewise.

This Compraintee, be it remembered, was not proposed by the North. The overture came from the South and three-fourths of its support was Southern John Randolph of course opposed it from hatred of Mr. Clay : but nearly every Southern vote was east in its favor, while its few Northern friends nearly all sucrificed themselves by sustaining it. Senator John F. Parret of Ne . Hampshire, who voted for it, dropped dend as a stor poly mily and never recovered; Sensed of ter William A Palmer of Vermont was buried by his support of it and the with great difficulty resuscitated nearly twenty years afterward by a dip into the Anti-Masonic caldren: we believe John Holmes of Maine and Henry R. Storrs of this State were temporarily crashed by their support of it; and we have a pretty strong impression that Henry Shaw (now of our City and late a | er) of our State had closed his defense of the Softs, State Senator, but then a Member of the House from the Berkshire District, Mass.) was put out of Congress for his support of the Missouri bill, and has never since found his way back again. But it was a long while ago, and our present recollections of it are indistinct; but of the general fact that the North considered that Compromise a betrayal of its rights and surrender of its principles, and discarded almost every public man who promoted it, there can be no dispute.

Well: the time has at length arrived for giving effect to its conditions on the side of Freedom. Slavery took her part of the consideration in hand, while freedom has waited twenty-four years for hers; and now Mr. Douglas proposes to repudiste altogether, rub out the whole contract, and coolly assume that a subsequent Compromise-that of 1850-has nullified our end of it!

Compromise—that of 1850—has nullified our end of it!

Hear him!

"Under this section [of the Missouri Compromise, quoted above] as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether Stavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by colid encement. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statemen who held that Congress is invested with no rightful anthority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Torritories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is nell and void; while the prevading sentiment in a large portion of the Union satians the dectrine that the Constitution of the Union satians the dectrine that the Constitution of the Union satians the dectrine with his properties of what ever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law.

"Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the spitation, the sectional strike, and the fearful straggle of 12-10. As Congress deemed it was and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territory, so your Committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course parased on that memorable occasion either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute. Your Committee deem it fortunate for the pence of the country and the secarity of the Union, that the controversy, and an end of the agitation. A due respect, therefore, for the avowed opinion of Senators, as well as a p

When admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

"From these provisions, it is apparent that the Compro-nice Measures of 1850 affirm and rest upon the following

mise Measures of 1850 affirm and rest upon the following propositions:

"First, that all questions pertaining to Slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their proper representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose.

"Second, that "all cases involving titles to slaves" and "questions of personal freedom" are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Third, that the provisions of the Constitution of the United States in respect to figitives from service are to be carried into faithful execution in all "the organized Territories," the same as in the States.

"The substitute for the bill which your Committee have prepared, and which is commended to the favorable action

prepared, and which is commended to the favorable action of the Senate, proposes to carry these propositions and principles into practical operation, in the precise language of the Compromise Measures of 1850."

-That is to say: All that part of the Missouri Compromise which favored Slavery is fixed, unquestioned, legislation to forbid the settlement of Free Blacks or established and irrevocable; but so much of it as atives, under the lead of Gen. JAMES TAILMADGE not a "ralid ensetment." " Eminent states men" have (Democrat) of this State, rejected the application and declared that Congress has no control over the subject stitution. In the Senate, the opposition to it was led expressly provides that "Congress shall have power by the Hon. RUFUS KING (Federalist.) also of this - "to dispose of and make all usedful rules and regula-State; but the Slave States were strong enough in stiens respecting all territory or other property bethis branch to pass the bill with little or no aid from "longing to the United States"-that is, Congress shall the Free. There was no party division on the sub- bave the same power over the U.S. Territories that a man has over his own house or horse. Even if it were solved against the admission, and throughout the Free possible to construe this in the narrow, technical sense of a mere power to take care of a valuable property, that would still be sufficient : for Slavery notoriously depreciates the value and retards the settlement of unimproved lands, and Congress might properly exclude it from the Territories for that reason if no other.

But Mr. Douglas does not propose to let Slavery into Clay (Speaker of the House) being at its head, and Nebraska merely on the legal principle of giving the through his great influence and unsurpassed efforts a culprit the benefit of a doubt. He coolly assumes that bill or adjustment was finally devised which has ever | the legislation of 1850, instead of being a compromise, was a surrender at discretion on the part of the Free States! We had demanded the exclusion of Slavery from the territory just acquired from Mexico, or its inhibition therein; the South had resisted this and claimed the right to " emigrate thither with their pro-" perty," human or other: and Congress had somehow split the difference and made a Compromise. This Compromise, says Mr. Douglas, was not merely a waiver of the Proviso; it was a solemn affirmation by Congress that in all Territories thereafter organised there thould be no legal impediment offered to the iptroduction of Slavery, even though these Territories (as in the case of Nebraska) had long since been expressly shielded from bondage "forever" by a deliberate act of Congress! The Compromise of 1850 is thus interpreted by Mr. Douglas as not merely a surrender by the North of all that was then at stake, but of all that had previously been settled in her favor! For even in the annexation of Texas (March 2, 1845) it was expressly stipulated (see Whig Almanac for 1846, p.

"Such States as may be formed out of that portion of said Territory lying south of thirty six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compremiseline, shall be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And is such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servitu le (except for crime) shall be probabited." Here again is the principle of the Missouri Comprom-

ise relificined and applied to a newly-acquired territery, involving of course the right to apply it to any territory not involved in the terms of a previous comlowed in the terms of his bill.

Under ordinary circumstances we should not suppeace it possible that such a bill had a chance in the | neath the shaft in the center, and the sir pump is worked | proceed to punish the Franklin Company by taking House, however it might have in the Seaste. But by a lever suspended above and receiving motion from away its charter. Was there ever a more striking there never before was a time to favorable to such a the crank by a link or short connecting rod. A similar filtratration of the wisdom of the caution against casting west of the Mississippi and east of the Rie del Norte | measure as the present. In the first place, the present | lever is adopted in the new steamship Knoxville, now | pearle before swine? and the Rocky Mountains. When Congress organized Administration is greveled by the charges brought being completed at the Noveley Iron Works, but this The Philadelphia papers continue to represent the

monstrous bill is to be put through as a party measure if possible. The Union indorses and commends it : so country. Thus the President's home organ, The New-Hampshire Patriot, has the following:

"Washington, Jun. 14, 1854.

"The Nebraska bill, as reported by the Territorial Committee in the Senate, reems likely to pass both branches of Congress triamphantly, without clienting any serious opportion, and in such a form as to apply to the fullest extent the principles of the Compromise of 1850 to the new terri-

This same gross misrepresentation respecting "the principles of the Compromise of 1850," began with Douglas and runs through all his echoes. How baseless it is, we have already shown.

But again: 'The party' in this State is divided into two equal and intensely hostile camps, each of them claiming to be the Simon Pure friends of the South and champions of the Democratic pro-Slavery faith The South means to test them, and to regard the suppert of this atrocious bill as the touchstone of Democratic orthodoxy. Thus when Mr. Hughes (Barnburnof our State and cased to know the principle Mr. Stavtov (of Ky.,) wished to know the principle

"Mr. Stanton of Ky.,) wished to know the principle of the party to which the gentleman belongs. Would his party in New York, or would the Delegates representing that party called the Soits, vote for the application of the Compromise of 1850 to the Nebrasha bill when it comes up? "Mr. Houses replied—If on investigation it should be found to be soundly constitutional and democratic, the Soits of New York would be found sestaining it and walking side by side with the gentleman from Kentucky, and he had no coubt if the Hards had not forgotten their party ically, they would be found acting with them."

Thus you see that the two factions are to be stimulated to run a race in servility and treason, and whichever dives deepest and comes up foulest is to be recognized by the South as the genuine Baltimore De-

Is it not time that the Press of the Free States, without distinction of party, should speak out on this question! If these States are to be sold out, let them at least have an opportunity to protest.

THE ENGINES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.

We have already expressed our judgment in regard to the original and leading cause of the loss of the San Francisco. The breaking down of an important portion of her engine we have not dwelt upon, because it did not occur until the ship had become unmanagable. and therefore was subordinate to the main cause of the accident. But as every particular concerning the loss of this Ill fated steamer cannot fail to be interesting, and as the fact that her machinery gave out was the cause of her ultimate abandonment when she might otherwise have been saved, we proceed to exhibit the facts in regard to the engine itself. Although embodying several peculiarities, the San

Francisco was not in a much greater degree, than many other steamers which have left our port, an experimental ship. She was not the first in which overhanging guards have extended the whole length, having been preceded in this respect by the John L. Stevens, now successfully running between Panama and San Francisco, the Senator, and perhaps by several others designed to pavigate the Pacific. Her paddle-wheels were of a somewhat unusual though not by any means untried construction, the object being to maintain the faces of the paddles in a nearly vertical position, and avoid the plunging and lifting of the water attending the ordinary construction when subjected to any considerable amount of "dip." The San Francisco was the first instance of their employment on any extensive scale in this country, but similar wheels are running on the West India Mail steamers from Great Britain, and so far from being, as has been stated, a new invention, they may be found fully delineated with plates in an edition of Tredgold, published in London in 1838 or 1839. They are known as Morgan's Feathering Paddle-wheels, and it is worthy of remark that, whatever liability to derange ment might have been inferred from their complexmechanism, the wheels in this instance failed in no particular, and were ascertained by the chief engineer, Mr Marshall, only a few hours before the abandonment of the vessel, to be in every respect as perfect as when they left the bands of their constructors.

The structure of the engines of the San Francisco was entirely new, but the nevelty was in the arrangement alone, and not in the engines themselves, properly so called. She was impelled by two oscillating engines of suitable capacity ranged in line fore and aft, and inclined toward each other like the sides of the letter A. both being connected directly to the same crank. Oscillating cylinders are free to vibrate, like field-pieces, on truenions or bearings which project from their sides, the trunnions being made hollow to permit the ingress and escape of the steam. The necessity for connectingrods, working beams and other arrangements, is thus But the nature of the accident to the machinery cannot be comprehended even by engineers without a knowledge of its peculiar arrangement, as it is usual in double-engine steamers to have two air pumps, either of which could upon occasion work alone. In a wellmeant attempt to explain the circumstances a morning paper has rendered confusion much worse confounded. introducing an outline engraving of part of the engines of the Golden Gate or Illinois, both of which

The failure of the machinery was in the air-pump piston-red, the air-pump having been worked by a separate engine. This was a novel, and, as is now plainly parent, an injudicious contrivance. We will endeavor the more usual arrangements. The condenser is a strong iron vessel in which it

are arranged quite differently.

is imperatively necessary to maintain a tolerable va- to shield from punishment and cover with triumph. coum. The working of the engines, however, contin-

strongly "Democratic "-nearly two to ene-and this guides attached to the ex. linders parallel to the pistonrods, the better to controt' the vibratory movements. The most convenient remaining method would have do the leading organs of the Cabinet throughout the | been to forge a crank in the paddle-shaft as near as practicable to the engines, and thus to have worked a pair of air-pumps, arranged as is the Golden Gate. The single air-pump of the Edgar, which steamer contained the first American application of this style of engine to marine purposes, was worked in the manner last indicated.

The importance of this portion of the mechanism will be best understood when the reader considers that all the steam used in the engines is drawn either in the orm of water or vapor through the air-pumps. It is the final means of escape in fact, for all the steam which passes through the valves of a low-pressure engine. In case it is disabled, the engines can only be worked "high pressure," or by forcing the steam out against the pressure of the atmosphere. The latter expedient was resorted to on the San Francisco, but without smoke-pipes a sufficient pressure of steam could not be maintained.

To work one or more air-pumps successfully, independent of the main engines, two engines might be connected to an independent shaft, acting at right angles to each other, or possibly some simple arrangement of levers and links may be applied to a single engine, which as in the cotton press and printing press, will give the greatest "purchase" when it is most needed. But the effect of a steam engine acting directly upon an air pump, without other load, is necessarily imperfect. The whole capacity of the pump is not, nor should it be, completely filled at each atrake with water, a portion being invariably vacant or filled with very thin air and vapor. The air-pump and ongine of the San Francisco were both laid horizontally and in line with each other, the sir pump rod being merely a continuation of the piston-rod. In this arrangement the greatest force of the steam, which necessarily is at the commencement of the stroke, and the greatest resistance, which is after the air-pump bucket has compressed the gaseous unitter and tairly met the resistance of the water, do not correspond with each other in time, and the result must be a series of kicks, struggles and plunges, subjecting the material to concussions which it is almost impossible to estimate in pounds. The difficulty was anticipated and designed to be overcome by the aid of a balance-wheel, which could not, however, under the freumstances, be of sufficient fire to steady the motion ; and to this cause alone, when driving the engines up to pretty nearly their full capacity, may be ascribed the cture of the rod and the consequent crippling of this portion of the machinery.

This unfortunate steamship made several rather unsatisfactory trial trips. The difficulty was not in the collers or in the engines, but in the want of vacuum, and this was undoubtedly due entirely to the incapacity and bad arrangement of the air-pump. The ship was furnished at first with a patent condenser, (J. P. Pirsson's patent,) to which the difficulty has been most complacently ascribed, apparently without considering that the same principle was successfully employed on the Keystone State and the unfortunate Albatross, and that a precisely similar construction of condenser, made under the inspection of the same patentee, is now employed on the John Hancock, (Ringgold Expedition,) the Augusta, and the John L. Stevens. But whatever may be the merits or demerits of this condenser, which consists of tubes in which the steam is cooled without mixture with salt water, it is worthy of especial remark that the tubes were entirely removed in a vaiu attempt to remedy the difficulty, and the ship went to sea with a plain injection condenser of the usual old-fashioned and orthodox description.

The cylinders of the San Francisco were 65 inches in diameter and of eight feet stroke. The air-pump was 26 inches diameter, with a solid piston, of 5 feet stroke. and the steam piston impelling the air-pump was 30 inches in diameter, and necessarily of the same stroke. The fracture was in the connection of the rod to the piston of the air-pump, it having broken across the slot or key-way. The repairing of this accident could, under the roumstances, be done neither strongly nor snugly, the brass covering of that portion of the air-pump rod having cleaved off in the concussion and become irretrievably lost. As imperfectly repaired, however, it served to work the pumps and keep the ship free of water without the labor of bailing. But this was far from sufficient to resume the navigation of the ship even after the wind had declined and the sea was favorable. We presume that no more engines will be built on a plan which has proved so disastrous and fatal.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE WEST.

The State of Pennsylvania has chosen to make hercompact, and, we may add, less liable to accident from burners. Whether she shall persevere to the end is dustry and usefulness. this diminution of the number of the working parts. not material to the issue, since she has already done enough to identify herself fully with the felons who have deranged and delayed the great Eastern and Western Mail, subjected the traveling public to wanton detention, suffering and peril, and completely stopped the transportation by Railroad of Live Stock, Western States by way of the route along the Southbacked by the Senate's bill repealing the charter of the Franklin Canal Company, with the course of the Philadelphia Press, have fully involved the State in the abysa of infamy into which meanness and greed had already plunged her northern outpost. No matter if this charter-breaking be only intended as a feint, a to show how and why the fracture occurred, in order mennee, it is nevertheless calculated to aid the felous to do which intelligibly we will first describe some of in coercing the Railroad Companies into a surrender of their property and their legal rights, and so fully involves all concerned in the guilt which it is intended

What is the offense of the Franklin Canal Comually throws into it large quantities of water and steam. | Pany ! Is has lent itself (such is the averment) to the latter being mostly condensed, and adding to the the work of running a Railroad into Eric from the sum of the former, and the whole requiring to be con- West. Did this injure or offend Erie! Quite the coustantly pumped out against the pressure of the air. The trary - it greatly benefited and pleased her. She large pumps employed for this purpose are termed air- wanted a Road just there, and on the very (Olio) pumps. The San Francisco had only one, but this was gauge that was employed. The Franklin Canal Commade double-acting. The fracture was not on account | pany, and those acting under its charter, have done of its construction, or of any especial weakness in the | nothing worse than the New York and Eric Railroad parts, but proceeded directly from the manner in which | did in laying its track for thirty or forty miles up the it was worked. In all the ordinary form, the air-pump | Pennsylvania side of the barren, uninhabited upper is worked by attaching it in some manner to the main | valley of the Delaware-every acre thus traversed or engine or engines, in which case it works moderately, approached being increased in value thereby; and yet but powerfully, and is so proportioned as to maintain the Company is compelled to pay Pennsylvania Ten the vacuum on the pistons of the large engine, while Thousand Dollars a year for the privilege of dolug her making its strokes necessarily in the same time. The | at least that amount of benefit! Such is her mode of oscillating engine affords, unfortunately, no convenient taking care of her own interests! And now it is tried points for attaching this important auxiliary. The Gol. on to the Franklin Canal Company, which has been den Cate, running on the Pacific, which has two of the guilty of the crime of benefiting Pennsylvania to a 16,865. largest coefficients in the world connects both its still greater extent. The State long since commenced air-pumps to a crark forged for the purpose in legal proceedings to invalidate the charter; but these its intermediate shaft. The Illinois, plying between are now superseded as inefficient or certain to fall in this port and Aspinwall, is arranged in a precisely her own Courts, where some regard must be paid to similar manner, the two engines oscillating directly the appearance of justice,-while no such constraint under the shaft, one on each side, while the two air. is recognized by the Legislature. This Company has pumps stand inclined toward each other on the line | done nothing which Erie and Pennsylvania did not of the heel. The penderous intermediate shaft of the wish done; but their own Eric and North-East Com-Dilnois, forged for this purpose at the Franklin Forge | pany has decided to conform her gauge to that of the in this City, is probably the heaviest piece of wrought | Roads each side of her, in obedience to an express pact. Yet this, too, is subverted and pronounced a | iron ever executed in the world, and weighed in the | permission granted by the last Legislature; and, not nullity by the tenor of Douglas's report, closely fol. | rough, as left by the bammer, 52,840 lbs., or nearly 24 | centent with burning down the bridges and plowing turs. The single creillating cylinder of the Augusta, up the track of the offending Road, so as to completerunning between this port and Sarannah, stands be. ly obstruct its trains for the last two months, they now

Oregon, and expressly excluded Slavery therefrom, against it by the Bards of practical infidelity to the errangement was considered almost or quite impossible. Eric question as a controversy between Eric and Bufa Southern after pt was made to assert in the bill that South on the Siavery question, and are disposed to take in the San Francisco, in consequence of the two enginess takes as to whether a break of gauge should take place this exclusion was based on the fact that Oregon lies | some bold step to repel that accusation. Congress is | connecting to the same crank-pin with an addition of at one or the other of those cities. Now suppose that

were the truth, how ought it to be decided ' Obviously, by the Legislatures of the respective States or by the Companies chartered by them. Had Pennsylvania sees fit to enact that there must be ten breaks of guege between Conneaut and our State Line, we suppose she must have been obeyed or no communication had between those points by Railroad. But she required no break at all; or rather, having once made the requisition, she repealed it and left the Roads at perfect liberty to run on such gauge as they should see fit. The little Erie Road chose to conform to the gauge already established at either end of it, as the interest of the stockholders of this Road clearly required, thus placing Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie (whenever Erie shall have a Pennsylvania Road to the seaboard) on a footing of perfect equality as to gauge, and requiring but one break in the case of either of them. And this conformity of gauge is the sole reason for the riots, the arson, the interruption of travel, exposure of passengers and detention of Mails, which have been endured for the last two months.

Now suppose we have misstated all this-that the equalization of gauge between Erie and North-East were indeed an outrage, an act of perfidy, &c .- that the little Erie Road was wrongfully occupying the highway at Harbor Creek and a nuisance in crossing the streets of Erie-were there no legal remedies for these wrongs? Was it necessary to resort to vialence and arson-to tear down bridges, break connections and subject the whole traveling and letter-receiving public to such grievances and injuries as have been experienced for the last two months ! Would people who had a just and legal cause be likely to resort to such villainles! When a man whose cow has been run over by a Railroad train proceeds to saw bridges and pry up rails in order to get revenge of the Company, what has public opinion to say! And what should it now say of the conduct of Erie, with her accomplices, the City of Philadelphia and Legislature of Pennsylvania?

People of the West ! Eric plays this game in order to make money out of the transhipment of your cattle, your produce and your goods. Philadelphia expects to coerce you to trade with her, by compelling you to tsavel viá Pittsburgh or come to her viá Sunbury. How much ought they to gain by such means!

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS. One of the last acts of the Common Council of 1853

was the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for the whole City, and consequently the putting in office of us many as possible of their friends. The market alue of the office of Commissioner in December was \$50, and it is probable that some thousands of dollars were collected from aspiring young gentlemen whose positions gave promise of sufficient business to make the investment pay. The modesty of the late Aldermen was not proverbial, nor was it increased by the choice they made of Commissioners. Among the names are many of those " scurvy politicians" who make a living by hanging around men in office, doing the dirty work of primary elections, and are ready to turn a hand to anything except honest labor. We also notice in the list the names of Alderman Sturtevant and Alderman Ward-lilegal appointments of course, since expressly forbidden by the charter. But these modest gentle men will undoubtedly retain to the offices into which they have voted themselves until thrust forth by competent authority. They also appointed Nicholas Seagrist, their Sergeant at arms, to the high station of Commissioner : and then conferred the same honor on Judge McCarthy and Recorder Tillou, although one would suppose that the very ample powers and respectable salaries of these two gentlemen would hardly require the scanty emoluments of a shilling an oath on acknowledgements of deeds, especially while so many scores of ill-paid or briefless lawyers stood ready to seize the glittering prize.

Since the incoming of the new Council, the members have been besieged by all sorts of people for these petty offices. Nothing can satisfy the thousand-andone applicants but the turning out of the gentlemen appointed in December, and the putting in of a fresh brond. But here there is a difficulty; the statute favors the supposition, if it does not actually say, that they shall be appointed for two years. If this be so, the claimants around the City Hall must be satisfied with ousting Sturtevant and Ward, and wait for removals from the City and such other casualties as may occur among the elect. But if the host who are new in hot pursuit of these petty offices, not because of their pecuniary value but from that itching for an "appointment" which has made dissipated vagabonds of so many young men, had a decent sense of selfrespect, or an honorable desire to be independent, they would abandon this degrading chase for office, and seek completely avoided, and the engine is lighter, more self an accomplice of the Eric rioters and bridge- a respectable living as the reward of their own in-

Our Anti-Usury friends are again at work trying to persuade the Legislature to modify the laws forbidding and punishing Usury. We like their perseverance. though we cannot sympathise with their object. We Merchandise and Produce between our own and the might assent to some modification of the laws objected to but could not consent to see Banks at liberty to ern shore of Lake Erie. The acts of her Governor, charge extra interest under no other penalty than that of a forfeiture of the interest. On the whole, we don't consider these laws very bad as they are.

> Mr. Bodisco, as we now hear from Washington, is still alive but without any hope of recovery. Our correspondent's dispatch announced on Saturday, containing information of his death was premature. THE CESSUS.-The newly published volume of census

returns, containing, as it does, upward of eleven hundred large quarto pages, mostly of figures, will be an inexhaustible mine for the statician. The following table, compiled from different pages of it, is full of interest:

United States 19,57 5-9 Great Orinates 9,57 5-9 Great Orinates 9,57 5-9 17,5

For the went of a systematic registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, in all the States, the statements under this head for the United States are said to be unreliable. That is, the number reported under cach head is too small. The number of Births in the United States is put down at 548.835; Marriages, 197,039; Deaths, 271,890. In England and Wales, Births 593,422; Marriages, 141,599; Deaths, 368 386. In Prussia, Births, 691,562; Marriages, 148,892; Doaths, 498,80.

The number of persons in the United States engaged in Commerce, Trade and Manufactures, is put down at 1.596,565; in Agriculture, 2,400,583; Government Offices, 24,966. In Great Britain the occupations of the people are divided thus: Commerce, Trade and Manufactures, 3.099,787; Agriculture, 1,490,785; Government Offices,

The Cenaus, unabridged, has already been laid upon the deaks of the Members of Congress. An abridgement more convenient, and quite as useful to many, is in preparation. Each Member will have for distribution nearly a thousand copies of the Abstract. This will make a book of about 600

MISSISSIPFI - On Saturday, the 7th inst. the Legislature elected the Hon. Albert G. Brown to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1853. The following is the vote in joint ballot: A. G. Brown received 76 votes, H. S. Focts 12, W. I. Sharkey 7, W. A. Lake 3, A. K. McClung 2, F. M. Rogers 3, J. A. Quitman 1, J. D. Free-

MUEDERERS OF A SLAVE SENTENCED TO BE HUNG .-Our readers will recollect the particulars of a horrible case in South Carolina in which two white men, named Thomas Mottey and William Blackledge hunted down a runaway clave with blood-hounds, and then put him to death by the most prolonged and ernal tortures. These fiends brought before the Court of Appeals at Charleston on Monday last, and after the motion for new trials had been dismissed, were sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of March